



“A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Selected Sexually Transmitted Disease among Adolescents of Selected School of Rohtas.”

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ABSTRACT

A Pre experimental study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected sexually transmitted disease among adolescents of selected school of Rohtas, Bihar. The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge of adolescent group before structural teaching programme, to assess the knowledge of adolescent group after structural teaching program, to determine the association between the pre- test knowledge score of adolescents with selected demographic variable. Method: - A pre-experimental study with one pre-test and post-test design was adopted for the study. The structured knowledge questionnaire on sexually transmitted disease was developed to collect the data. The adolescent group of the study was selected by convenient sampling technique. Results: - The overall mean in pre-test was 7.11 and in post-test was 17.51. The standard deviation in pre-test was 3.23 and in post-test was 3.19. The overall “t” value was 25.749. Hence it shows that adolescent knowledge on sexually transmitted diseases is significantly increased. Thus, structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of adolescents. There is a significant association between the pre-test knowledge scores and selected demographic variables are accepted for educational status of the Adolescents with chi-square value of 10.19 for, at $p < 0.05$ and other variables are found to be significant. Conclusion: - The present study was taken up in an effort to assess the knowledge of adolescents through pre and post-test method. Structured teaching programme was carried out on sexually transmitted disease. Adolescents had only 28.44% of knowledge in the

pre-test and after structured teaching programme their knowledge increase to 70.04%. the paired “t” test (25.749) showed that the mean difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score was highly significant. Thus, structured teaching programme is effective in improving the knowledge of subjects on sexually transmitted disease.

Key points: -Adolescents, Effectiveness, knowledge, sexually transmitted disease, structured teaching programme.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sexually transmitted disease is the most common infectious disease in the world. The occurrence sexually transmitted disease is about 30-35 million episode every year in India. The term sexually transmitted infections also known as sexually transmitted disease. Sexually transmitted diseases are infections that are commonly spread by sexual activity, as like making sexual contact with multiple partners.¹Current trends in HIV/AIDS disproportionately affect racial minority populations, especially women, youth, and children within those populations. HIV prevalence is higher among African Americans than in other ethnic groups; from July 1998 through June 1999, African Americans accounted for 46 percent of adult AIDS cases, while representing 12 percent of the total U.S. population. Hispanics accounted for 20 percent of adult AIDS cases from July 1998 through June 1999, while making up only 11 percent of the total U.S. population. Of the 2,754 AIDS cases and 1,070 HIV cases for men who reported heterosexual contact, the majority reported sexual contact with an HIV-infected person without reporting the origin of the partner’s infection (77 percent of AIDS cases and 80



percent of HIV cases).The last 10 year has seen a huge amount of change in the area of sexually transmitted disease control and prevention, including the development of high-profile vaccines for preventing the spread of cervical cancer-causing human papillomavirus (HPV).³

The sexually transmitted disease syphilis caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pallidum*. The primary stage classically presents with a single chancre (a firm, painless, non-itchy skin ulceration) though there may be multiple sores. In secondary syphilis, a diffuse rash occurs, which frequently involves the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. Analyses based on the mutation rates of genomic sequences suggest that the causative agents of yaws and venereal syphilis diverged several thousand years ago from a common progenitor originating in Africa.⁴

Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted disease caused by *Neisseria Gonorrhoea*, a gram-negative, intracellular diplococcus. It is a very common infection, especially among young people ages 15-24 years. Particularly severe problems with syphilis infections and increasing resistance of gonorrhoea to antibiotics have been emphasized.⁵

OBJECTIVE:-

- To assess the knowledge of adolescent group before structural teaching programme.
- To assess the knowledge of adolescent group after structural teaching program.
- To compare pre-test and post-test knowledge score of adolescent groups on selected sexually transmitted disease.

II. METHODOLOGY

Research design

The researcher adopted pre-experimental that is one group pre and post test design in this study.

Setting of the study

The present study was conducted in Government High School, Saleyan, Akorhi Gola, Rohtas, Bihar.

Accessible population

The accessible population of the study was Adolescents of selected school of Rohtas.

Sample

The sample comprised of adolescents who are students who are studying in class 9th and 10th and who satisfy the inclusion criteria.

Sample Size

100 adolescents who are studying in class 9th and 10th of selected school of Rohtas.

Sampling technique

Convenient sampling technique is used to select the sample for the present study.

Inclusion criteria

Adolescents who are willing to participate in the study.

Adolescents who will present at the time of conducting the study.

Adolescents who are students who are studying in class 9th and 10th.

Adolescents who are is age group of 13-19 years.

Exclusive criteria

Adolescents who are not willing to participate in the study.

Adolescents who are absent at the time of data collection.

Data collection procedure

Formal permission to conduct the study was obtained from the concerned authorities. Self-introduction was done by the investigator to establish rapport with the adolescents who are studying in selected school of Rohtas. After that investigator explain the purpose of research study. The tool consisting of the demographic variable (5 items), knowledge (25 items) questionnaire was circulated. Demographic variable included age, gender, educational status, place of residence and family type. Prior to filling up questionnaire the participants were requested to give their consent. After the pre-test structured teaching programme was implemented among adolescents. After that post-test was taken on 02/03/2021 after one week of pre-test. The collected data was converted to Excel sheet and the response was entered as correct and incorrect response. A score 1 was given for correct response and 0 for incorrect response. knowledge score was categorized as good, Average and poor.

III. RESULTS

Objective 1: -To assess the knowledge of adolescent group before structural teaching programme.

S.No.	Level of knowledge	Number	%
1.	Good knowledge	4	4
2.	Average knowledge	22	22
3.	Poor knowledge	74	74



The above table depicts the distribution of pretest level of knowledge on selected sexually transmitted disease among adolescents. Out of 100 adolescents

4(4%) had good knowledge and 22(22%) had average knowledge and 74(74%) had poor knowledge.

S.no.	Aspect of knowledge	Max. score	Mean	S.D	Mean %
1.	AIDS	9	3.06	1.60	34
2.	Syphilis	8	1.76	1.21	22
3.	Gonorrhoea	8	2.36	1.41	29.5
4.	Over all	25	7.11	3.23	28.44

The above table represents the mean and SD of aspects of knowledge of adolescents regarding selected sexually transmitted disease Regarding the AIDS mean score was 3.06 with SD of 1.60 and mean percentage was 34%. Regarding Syphilis, mean score was 1.76 with SD of 1.21 and mean percentage was 22%. Regarding Gonorrhoea the

mean score was 2.36 with SD of 1.41 and mean percentage was 29.5%. The overall mean score was 7.11 with SD of 3.23 and mean percentage was 28.44%. It evident that there is gross inadequacy of knowledge regarding selected sexually transmitted diseases among adolescents.

Objective 2 :-To assess the knowledge of adolescent group after structural teaching programme.

S.No.	Level of knowledge	Number	%
1.	Good knowledge	83	83
2.	Average knowledge	13	13
3.	Poor knowledge	04	04

The above table depicts the distribution of post test level of knowledge on selected sexually transmitted disease among adolescents. Out of 100 adolescents 83(83%) had good knowledge and 13(13%) had average knowledge and 4(4%) had poor knowledge.

S.no.	Aspect of knowledge	Max. score	Mean	SD	Mean %
1.	AIDS	9	6.42	1.45	71.33
2.	Syphilis	8	5.34	1.64	66.75
3.	Gonorrhoea	8	5.59	1.28	69.87
4.	Over all	25	17.51	3.19	70.04

The above table represents the mean and SD of aspects of knowledge of adolescents regarding selected sexually transmitted disease in posttest. Regarding AIDS, mean score was 6.42 with SD of 1.45 and mean percentage was 71.33. Regarding syphilis, mean score was 5.34 with SD of 1.64 and mean percentage was 66.75. Regarding Gonorrhoea, mean score was 5.59 with SD of 1.28 and mean percentage was 69.87. The overall mean score was 17.51 with SD of 3.19 and mean percentage was 70.04. It evident that there is an increase in the mean score after the administration of structured teaching programme.

Objective 3:-To determine the association between the pretest knowledge score of adolescents with selected demographic variable.

After STP chi-square of age was 25.88 and p value is $p > 0.05$, for the gender is 1.624 and p value is $p > 0.05$, for the educational status is 10.19 and p value is $p > 0.05$, for the place of residence is 19.91 and p value is $p > 0.05$ and for the family type is 2.63 and p value is $p > 0.05$.



IV. DISCUSSION

Atul Kumar, Mahalingam Venkateshan, Selvi (2016) conducted study on Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding sexual health among young adults. The main aim of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding sexual health among young adults. The method used are Quasi experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design was used. Sixty young male adults were selected by using non probability convenient sampling. After the pre test structured teaching programme (STP) on sexual health was implemented among young male adults and on 15th day of STP post-test was done by using the same tools. The result of the study was in pre-test majority (91.7%) of males had inadequate knowledge regarding sexual health. The mean knowledge score was significantly ($p < 0.001$) increased from pre test (9.80 ± 1.7) to post test (24.10 ± 2.19) where the mean difference was 14.30. The demographic variables like age, education and marital status had significant ($p < 0.05$) association with the post-test knowledge score. The Conclusion of the study was Most of the male adults had inadequate knowledge and none had adequate knowledge regarding sexual health. 14

Dr. Zübeyde EKŞİ, Prof. Dr. Nuran KÖMÜRÇÜ (2014) conducted study to assess the knowledge level of university students about sexually transmitted disease at Marmara University. The objective of the study was that this study was conducted as a descriptive means of determining the knowledge level of university freshmen about sexually transmitted diseases. The Method used in the study population has been consist of first-year student at the departments of sciences and social science at Marmara University, Campus of Göztepe, and 888 student among them, who agreed to participate in research, constituted the sample of the study. The survey was conducted between May 1 and April 30, 2006. Data was collected through a questionnaire including 45 questions prepared by the researchers. The Findings of the study was 52% of the students were female and 43% were male, and the mean age was 20.39 ± 1.94 . It was confirmed that the students have received information about sexually transmitted diseases via books, newspapers, magazines (79.3%), radio/television (61.6%), education in schools (19.3%), and the health care personnel (15.2%). When the adequacy of the education was questioned, only 16% of the students were found to have inadequate education about Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). When the symptoms of sexually transmitted diseases were

questioned, the answer were “vaginal urethral discharge” (55%), “warts/wound/ulcer in the genital region” (48.1%), “may be asymptomatic” (28.9%), and “abdominal pain, fever, fatigue” (15.7%). 16

Perry Halkitis (2015) conducted study to assess Awareness and knowledge of sexually transmitted infections among secondary school adolescents in Ado Ekiti, south western Nigeria. The objective of the study was To determine the awareness and knowledge of sexually transmitted infections among adolescents in Ado, South Western Nigeria. The method of the study was a descriptive cross-sectional design. Five hundred and fifty adolescents selected from public and private secondary schools in Ado Local Government Area of Ekiti State were recruited using a multistage sampling technique. The result of the study was four hundred and ninety-nine (92.4%) respondents had heard about sexually transmitted infections before, the three most important sources of information being electronic media (68.7%); teachers (68.1%); and print media (44.9%). Eighty percent of the respondents knew only one STI and the two most commonly mentioned ones were HIV/AIDS (78.0%) and Gonorrhoea (23.0%). More than 75% of the respondents knew the modes of transmission of STIs while some of them equally had misconceptions. The most important symptoms mentioned were weight loss (77.4%), painful micturition (68.9%), and genital ulcer (54.1%). On the whole, only 6.9% of the respondents had good knowledge of STIs; the rest had fair and poor knowledge. 17

V. CONCLUSION

The study was conducted to assess the Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected sexually transmitted disease among adolescents in a selected school of Rohtas. The findings of the study showed that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving the level of knowledge. There was significant association found between the levels of knowledge of adolescents regarding sexually transmitted disease with their selected demographic variables. This will also help the health care professional to develop their knowledge.

Implication: - The study has an important implication in nursing education and other fields. Nursing students can give teaching programme regarding sexually transmitted diseases. In nursing practice, the implication is that the expended role of professional nurse emphasizes the implication which involves primitive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative aspects. In nursing research, the



implication is that the research study can be conducted on knowledge and practice on STDs. Comparative study can be conducted on STDs.

Limitation: -

The study is limited to adolescents who reside at selected school of Rohtas, Bihar. The study did not use any control group. The sample of the study was limited to 100 adolescents.

Recommendation: -

On the basis of the findings of the study, the following recommendations have been made: -

A similar study may be conducted on a large sample for wider generalization. A study can be conducted by including additional demographic variables. An experimental study can be under taken with control group for effective comparison of result.

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